Masonry Designers' Guide
Fifth Edition

Based on

Building Code Requirements for Masonry Structures
(ACI 530-05 / ASCE 5-05 / TMS 402-05)

and

Specifications for Masonry Structures
(ACI 530.1-05 / ASCE 6-05 / TMS 602-05)

with

Illustrated Design Applications
based on the MSJC, and
discussion on using the MSJC with
ASCE 7 and the International Building Code®

Table 7.2.2 Sets of different sets of load combinations that could be used with the MSJC Code (IBC 2003[1], IBC 2006[2] and ASCE 7-02[3])

Set	Source	Comments
1	allowable-stress load combinations from Code 2.1.2.1	1/3 stress increase is permitted for loading combinations involving wind or earthquake (Code 2.1.2.3).
2	basic allowable-stress load combinations from IBC 2003[1] or IBC 2006[2] (Section 1605.3.1)	1/3 stress increase is specifically prohibited (IBC 2003[1] or IBC 2006[2], Section 1605.3.1.1)
3	alternate allowable-stress load combinations from IBC 2003[1] or IBC 2006[2] (Section 1605.3.2)	alternative allowable-stress loading combinations were taken from 1997 UBC[3]. 1/3 stress increase is permitted for loading combinations involving wind or earthquake (IBC 2003[1] or IBC 2006[2], Section 1605.3.2)
4	basic allowable-stress load combinations from ASCE 7-02[4], Section 2.4.1	1/3 stress increase is prohibited (ASCE 7-02[4], Section 2.4.3)
5	"pseudo-strength" load combinations (strength loading combinations from ASCE 7-93[5], Section 2.3.1)	"pseudo-strength" design is required only when the legally required building code uses loads from ASCE 7-93[5] (which does not have allowable-stress seismic loads), and the designer chooses to use allowable-stress design. When ASCE 7-93 is no longer referenced as a load document, the need for "pseudo-strength" design will disappear.
6	strength load combinations from Code 3.1.2 (references ASCE 7-02[4])	
7	strength load combinations from IBC 2003[1] or IBC 2006[2], Section 1605.2.1	

[1] Ref. 7.2.2
[2] Ref. 7.2.3
[3] Ref. 7.2.5
[4] Ref. 7.2.1
[5] Ref. 7.2.4